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TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.
1894.

I. — *Notes on the Prepositions in Gellius.*

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IN his use of prepositions Aulus Gellius often departs widely from the practice of the classical Latin writers, in no particular, however, more strikingly than in the *coupling of prepositions with cases* to express thoughts which, in the best days of the language, the case-form by itself was amply competent to convey with clearness and precision. This phenomenon is, in part, an evidence of decay in the language. Even before the time of Gellius the cases had suffered a loss of vitality, so that frequently the unaided case-form seemed to the writer insufficient to indicate the exact connection of ideas which he desired to suggest to the minds of his readers. Yet in the main the excessive use of prepositions in Gellius is due to other causes, to wit, his passion for the archaic Latin writers, and the influence of the *sermo plebeius*. Of the peculiarities discussed in the first part of this paper, some are to be regarded probably as archaisms. Such are *cum valebo ab oculis*, *revisere* and *visere ad*, *quaeso tecum*, while *dicere ad*, *dictitare ad*, *inquit ad*, *dedere ad*, *degustare ex*, and *esitare ex* point to the *sermo plebeius*. Our author's predilection for prepositions leads him (1) to use them where they are unnecessary, and where their employment is contrary to the best usage; (2) to repeat them without adequate cause; and (3) where the choice is open between a case con-

struction (or a clause) and a prepositional form, to prefer the latter. We will consider examples of these points in order.

In xvi. 6, Gellius describes his encounter with a certain *linguae Latinae litterator* concerning the meaning and origin of the word *bidentes*. In § 8 he says to his adversary: *sed nunc a te rogavi*, *ecquam scias esse huiusce vocabuli rationem*. Above, in § 4, in narrating the preliminaries of the conflict, he tells us that the litterator iubebat *se rogare*,¹ *si quis quid omnium rerum vellet discere*. For the normal construction compare iii. i. 4, iv. i. 12, xviii. i. 9. In writing *rogare a* Gellius was probably thinking of *petere a*, *quaerere a*. *Orare a* occurs xvii. 10. 7; compare Pacuv. 122 Ribb.

A sentence worth noting is *cum valebo ab oculis*, *revise ad me* xiii. 31. 10. For the meaning which we must assign here to *ab*, see Draeger *Historische Syntax*,² i. 622. 4; Schmalz,³ § 136; Lorenz on Plaut. *Mil. Glor.* 631. With our text we may compare Plaut. *Epid.* 129 *A morbe valui, ab animo aeger*; *Cist.* i. i. 62 *doleo ab animo, doleo ab oculis*; *Aul.* 186. Contrast Cic. *Brutus*, § 77 *si corpore valuisset*; Nepos *Phoc.* iv. 1 *cum propter aetatem pedibus iam non valeret*; Sall. *Bell. Iug.* xi. 5; Iuv. vi. 100. Here Gellius would seem to be copying Plautus. With *revise ad me* in this passage compare *revises ad me* vi. 17. 11; Plaut. *Truc.* ii. 4. 79; Lucr. ii. 359, where Munro cites Lucr. v. 636, remarking that the construction is common in the older writers. *Visere ad* appears in Gellius in xviii. 8. 2 *conquestus quod ad se aegrotum non viseret*; perhaps too xix. 10. 1. Compare Ter. *Hecy.* 189, 237, 339 (the simple accusative 341); Lucr. vi. 1239; Ellis on Catullus x. 2. Lewis and Short (so also Klotz) cite in this connection Piso, the Annalist, ap. Gell. vii. 9. 5 *dicitur ad collegam venisse visere aegrotum*. But in view of the order of the words, it is perhaps better to con-

¹ Such inconsistencies are present almost without number in Gellius. How far they are due to a striving for variety, and how far to the composite character of his style (he has borrowed from many quarters), it would be difficult to determine with accuracy.

² This work (2d edition) will be cited henceforth simply as Draeger.

³ This and similar references are to the treatise on Latin Syntax in Müller's *Handbuch*, 2^a, pp. 386-531.

strue *ad collegam* with *venisse*. A precisely similar passage is Gell. xvi. 3. 2 *ad* quendam aegrum cum isset visere. It might, of course, be suggested that in Ter. *Hecy.* 189 (*Nostra ilico It visere ad eam*) the words *ad eam* should be joined to *it* and not to *visere*. But here the order of words, as well as the parallels at verses 237 and 339, point the other way. I know of no instance of *visere ad* or *revisere ad* in any *prose* writer of the best period. Gellius himself often uses *visere* as fully transitive, e.g. xvi. 19. 5, 23; xii. 5. 1; ii. 2. 1; ii. 26. 1.

In the following passages *ad* with the accusative seems to take the place of a simple dative of the classical period:

(1) ii. 21. 6 *tum quispiam ex his, qui se ad litteras memoriasque veteres dederat*. Draeger i. 576 cites Livy xxvii. 15. 2 *ad . . . consulem . . . Lucani . . . dederunt sese*; also examples of *deditio ad* from viii. 25 and xxviii. 22. Livy also uses *restituere ad* and *proditio ad*. In all these phrases the physical meaning of the verb or the noun is preserved, and the preposition is amply justified by the idea of motion inherent in that force. See Kühnast *Livian. Synt.* p. 154; Nägelsbach *Lat. Stilist.* § 123. 1. In Gellius, however, the verb has its transferred sense, and the preposition would be hard to parallel, at least from any earlier author.¹

(2) v. 14. 10 *introductus erat inter complures ceteros ad pugnam bestiarum datos servus viri consularis*; v. 14. 27 *me statim . . . dandum ad bestias curavit*.

(3) ii. 16. 9 (*Sulpicius Apollinaris* is the speaker) *Anchises enim, qui haec ad filium dicit*; xi. 4. 2 *Hecuba est ad Ulixen dicens*; xvi. 3. 2; xix. 5. 4 *Haec quidem ille ad nos . . . dictitabat*; *loqui ad* i. 3. 1; similar is i. 3. 20 *his ad eum verbis usus est*.

(4) ii. 26. 7 *Tum Fronto ad Favorinum . . . inquit*; so in ii. 29. 11; xix. 8. 9; xix. 10. 13.² See Petschenig in Wölfflin's *Archiv.* 5, 576.

¹ *Dedere*, in the physical sense, is constructed with the dative, ii. 12. 6; x. 12. 2; xii. 1. 21. The dative occurs also at iii. 1. 9, xix. 2. 2, where the verb has its metaphorical meaning.

² For *inquit* with the dative, cf. i. 10. 1; xix. 13. 2, 4; Weissenborn on Livy iv. 40. 6.

(5) xvii. 6. 6 quae ex suis bonis (mulier) retinebat neque *ad virum tramittebat* ea 'recipere' dicebatur; perhaps xviii. 2. 4 Quaestio . . . non soluta autem *tramittebatur ad eum*, qui sortito successerat. Here, however, the construction may well be due to the idea of motion implied in the verb.

Cum is needless and contrary to best prose usage, xx. 1. 21 *quaeso tecum*; compare Fronto 168. 12 Naber. Contrast *quaeso te* ix. 2. 5; xvi. 6. 10; xviii. 3. 5; xviii. 7. 2. *Quaeso tecum* is formed apparently after the analogy of *orare cum*, of which Holtze *Synt. Prisc. Lat.* 1. 97 cites numerous examples from Plautus. See Schmalz, § 140.

De more with a limiting genitive is twice used instead of the simple ablative: iii. 3. 4 versus . . . qui, quoniam sunt, ut *de illius Plauti more* dicam, Plautinissimi; iii. 3. 15 probra in principes civitatis *de Graecorum poetarum more* dicta. Compare Draeg. 1. 630. We may note the preposition also in v. 13. 2 *ex moribus* populi Romani; and xv. 15. 4 *per* compositi vocabuli *morem*. Elsewhere *arbitratu, iure, more, moribus, ratione, and ritu*, when modified by an adjective or limiting genitive, are found in the ablative without a preposition; see i. 12. 11; xvi. 11. 6; iv. 4. 1; iv. 11. 10; vi. 4. in lemm.; xiii. 23. 1; x. 24. 3; xi. 1. 4; xiv. 7. 4; vi. 15 in lemm.; x. 28. 2; xvii. 10. 2; i. 7. 17; i. 16 in lemm.; i. 22. 9; v. 3. 5; xviii. 15. 2; i. 12 in lemm.

Ex appears in an extraordinary construction at iv. 11. 1 *Opinio vetus falsa occupavit et convaluit Pythagoram philosophum non esitavisse ex animalibus*. In iv. 11. 9 and xi. 7. 3 *esitare* is fully transitive. Equally strange is *degustare ex*, v. 16. 5 *degustare ex philosophia* censet, non in eam ingurgitandum. See Ribbeck's note (in the *Trag. Rom. Frag.*) on Ennius 340. Compare also Tertull. *De Spect.* 13 sed neque *de sacrificio et parentato edimus*, and the colloquial English 'eat of' and 'taste of.' *Degustare* is transitive in its literal meaning xiii. 5. 8, 9. *Ex* is needless again vi. 3. 47 *ex summa ope nititur*. Compare Draeg. 1. 638. 8 and contrast iv. 8. 4 *summa ope adnexus est*; ii. 25. 4 *summa ope defensitavit*. It should be noted that in his smaller text (Teubner 1886)

Hertz is inclined to doubt the soundness of *ex* here and brackets it.¹

Further extensions of the use of *ex* may be seen at x. 12. 5 *Sinistrum pedem ait chamaeleontis ferro ex igni calefacto torrer*; xvii. 15. 7 *vulnera ex sagittis facta*.

As might be expected, Gellius displays a strong tendency to substitute *de* or *ex* with the ablative for the partitive genitive. See Draeger I. 458. 7; 458. 10. The following citations will speak for themselves: vi. 3. 7 *non pauci ex summatibus viris*; x. 12. 1 *ex quibus pauca haec*; *plerique* with genitive xiii. 3. 1, xiii. 30. 1, xvi. 9. 2, but with *ex* xiii. 22. 3; *aliquis, aliquid* with gen. xv. 6. 1, xvi. 2. 9, xix. 2. 6, with *ex* xii. 13. 2, iv. 1. 12; *nihil* with gen. xiii. 25. 28, xvii. 5. 1, xvii. 20. 9, xvii. 11. 5, but in the same paragraph *ne quid ex esca potu*ve (cf. § 6); *qui ex* xii. 3. 1; *quidam e* or *ex* iv. 10. 3, iv. 16. 3, v. 10. 2, xii. 6. 1; *quem ex omnibus* praestare ceteris putet xv. 24. 1; si *quis* pugnare secum *ex omni Romano exercitu* auderet ix. 11. 5; *ex Claudis . . . quis* erat egregia atque praestanti fortitudine, Nero appellatus est xiii. 23. 8; *quis* (indef.) with gen. xviii. 7. 2; *quid* (indef.) with gen. xvi. 6. 4, with *ex* xvii. 11. 5, 6, xvii. 15. 1; *quisnam* with gen. xiv. 1. 24, but with *ex* ii. 4. 1; *quispiam de* iii. 1. 5, v. 4. 2, xv. 9. 3, *quispiam ex* ii. 21. 6, vi. 1. 9, ix. 15. 2, xv. 1. 3; *quisquam* with gen. ix. 11. 1, but *nemo quisquam ex consilio*, xii. 7. 4; *aliquot ex* ix. 2. 6, but gen. xviii. 5. 7; *ex quibus omnibus* si *nulla re* probaretur xiv. 2. 7; *uter ex* i. 13. 11, xiv. 2. 21; *ex quibus aliquammultos* iii. 10. 17; *unus ex* i. 15. 11, v. 13. 3, vi. 1. 7, xi. 9. 1, xvi. 8. 13, xvii. 21. 4, xviii. 3. 5, xix. 10. 4; *solus ex* iv. 1. 23, xiii. 14. 4; earum una est . . . altera . . . tertia ii. 7. 3, eorum alia . . . alia xv. 27. 2, alii nostrorum . . . alii xvi. 8. 9, but *ex his* alter . . . alter xviii. 9. 2, pati necesse est *ex duobus* incommodis alterum v. 11. 7, *ex duobus contrariis* . . . alterum vii. 13. 11, *ex his* . . . unus atque alter xvii. 3. 2; *prima ex* xii. 15. 2; *secundus ex* xiii. 28. 1; *tertium ex* ii. 6. 19, vi. 2. 9, but *postremus* with genitive ii. 29. 20, xviii. 2. 14; *duo ex* iii. 10. 3, vii. 14 in

¹ If *ex* be retained, compare Plaut. *Most* 620 *Ex summis opibus*, and see Lorenz and Tyrrell *ad loc.*

lemm., xix. 2 in lemm., *tris ex* i. 19. 5, *tres* with gen. xiii. 10. 2; *posterius ex* ii. 21. 11. Miscellaneous examples with *ex*, not readily classified, and too long to quote here, may be found at i. 3. 1, i. 25. 13, ii. 15. 4, iii. 14. 8, iv. 10. 5, iv. 18. 2, ix. 15. 9, x. 4. 3, xi. 18. 5, xi. 18. 8, xii. 5. 4, xiii. 23. 3, xiv. 6. 4, xvii. 5. 3, xvii. 14. 4.

In expressions of time and place Gellius often writes *in* where in the classical period the simple temporal or locative ablative would have sufficed. Of the use of *in* with phrases of time Draeg. i. 532 cites but a single example from Gellius (i. 3. 3). I append a complete list of the passages which belong here.¹

(1) Phrases with simple ablative. (a) Expressions containing the word *tempore* or *temporibus*: certo t. anni ii. 22. 25; eo t. i. 12. 9, i. 25. 9, xiv. 7. 8; eodem t. iii. 9. 4, iii. 11. 3, v. 6. 13, xii. 7. 2, xiii. 25. 12, xiv. 1. 15, xiv. 7. 4, xvii. 21. 39, xix. 11. 2; ad id t. quo iv. 4. 3; quo primum t. xiv. 1. 19, xiv. 2. 1; utroque t. xx. 5. 5; suo t. x. 11. 3; exploratissimo iudicii t. xii. 8. 4; nuptiarum t. xiv. 1. 20; t. nimis rudibus xv. 11. 3; isdem t. xvii. 21. 3, 7, 48; istis t. xvii. 21. 11; quibus t. xvii. 21 in lemm. and § 1; quibusdam t. isdem xvii. 21. 18; diversis t. xiv. 1. 29; temporibus vitae tuae ix. 3. 5; Divi Hadriani temporibus xi. 15. 3; asperis rei publicae t. xvi. 10. 13; difficillimis r. p. t. xvi. 10. 14. (b) Expressions containing the word *tempestate* or *tempestatibus*: ea t. xvii. 21. 20, 38, xx. 5. 7; qua t. iii. 15. 4, xv. 11. 5, xvii. 21. 17; isdem t. xvii. 21. 36.

(2) Phrases expressed by *in* with the ablative. (a) Expressions containing *tempore* or *temporibus*: in eo tempore i. 9. 6, ii. 6. 7, ii. 12. 1, ii. 22. 27, iii. 4. 2, vi. 5. 5, ix. 11. 4, xiv. 2. 11, xv. 4. 3, xvi. 3. 9, xvii. 21. 29; eodem in t. xiv. 1. 9, xiv. 2. 19; in hoc t. xvii. 21. 18; omni in t. xiii. 28. 4, ix. 3. 2; quo in t. ii. 13. 4; quodam in t. xvi. 11. 4; ullo in t. ii. 6. 18; in isdem t. iii. 4. 3, xv. 23. 1; in temporibus aetatis suae ix. 4. 13; in t. difficillimis xv. 22. 2; in t. rei (publicae)

¹ To facilitate comparison, I have brought together the examples of the simple ablative, as well as those in which the preposition seems to convey no special meaning.

difficillimis iv. 8. 4. (b) in ea tempestate xx. 1. 31. It will be seen that the two constructions often stand side by side in the same chapter (as in xvii. 21) with no appreciable difference of meaning.¹

In other temporal expressions the same fluctuation is observable, though here the simple ablative prevails. Compare *Homeri aetate* iii. 16. 16 with *in aetate M. Tullii* xvii. 2. 5, *in veterum aetate* iii. 18. 4, or *qui in his aetatibus nati fuissent* xvii. 21. 1 (see Draeg. I. 531. 7); *eodem temporis puncto* xiv. 1. 26, *eodem ictu temporis* xiv. 1. 27, side by side with *in eodem illo puncto* (temporis) § 26. In phrases like *bello Indico*, *bello Punico*, the simple ablative, so far as I have observed, is invariable. *Eo die*, *uno die*, *eodem die* are common. In fact *in* is coupled with *dies* apparently only in iv. 9. 5 *dies in quibus*; xvi. 3. 9 *in diebus frigidissimis*. In phrases with *mensis*, Gellius seems to use either construction at will, whether the meaning be simply *in* or *in the course of*. Compare iii. 16 *passim*. With *anno*, *aestu*, *aestate*, the preposition is rarely, if ever, found.²

Much more pronounced is the tendency to join *in* with *loco* and *locis*, even when accompanied by an attributive. Indeed, the simple ablative in such cases is rare, for we can cite only *alio loco* ii. 6. 22, iii. 14. 10, vi. 17. 9, vi. 20. 5; *aliquot locis* ii. 6. 21; *locis plerisque* ii. 20. 5; *quo loco* xiii. 21. 1; *villam, quae est in agro Attico loco, qui appellatur Cephisiae* xviii. 10. 1; *in area Vulcani sublimiore loco* iv. 5. 4; *multis locis* vi. 3. 52; *suo utrumque loco* xiii. 21. 6. On the other hand, we have the following long list of phrases which show *in*: with *alio* i. 16. 10, i. 25. 2, ii. 30. 10, iv. 16. 6, v. 8. 5, v. 12. 10, ix. 9. 7, x. 3. 5, xiii. 7. 5, xiii. 21. 7, 25, xiv. 7. 13, xvii. 1. 9, xvii. 13. 8, xix. 14. 8, xx. 1. 27; *aliquo* xviii. 4. 11; *eo* xvii. 11. 6, xx. 6. 1; *hoc* i. 22. 12, ii. 23. 13, iv.

¹ Omitting i. 3. 7, ii. 6. 10, xiv. 2. 17, where it cannot be certainly said whether we have the simple ablative, or the ablative with *in*, we find 40 instances of the ablative against 25 examples of the prepositional formula.

² We may note also *ad lavandi tempus* xviii. 13. 2; *id temporis* xviii. 6. 1; *ad id diei ubi iam vesperaverat* xvii. 8. 1. These seem equivalent to a temporal ablative.

11. 10, vii. 16. 3, ix. 1. 9, ix. 12. 8, ix. 14. 8, x. 13. 1, xiii. 11. 7, xiii. 25. 32, xiii. 31. 12, xvii. 10. 9, xx. 6. 9, xiii. 21. 18, xviii. 1. 6; *eodem* iv. 9. 2, xii. 2. 10, xii. 8. 4, xiii. 21. 10, xiv. 1. 15, xx. 5. 5; *isto* xiii. 21. 20; *omni* xiii. 28 in lemm. and § 4, xiii. 29. 5; *suo* xiii. 21. 11; *quodam* xiii. 21. 25; *primo* ii. 7. 10, vii. 14. 6; *tertio* v. 13. 2, vii. 14. 6; *uno* vi. 20. 5; *utroque* xiii. 25. 7; *quo* i. 22. 7, xv. 30. 7, xviii. 5. 7, xx. 6. 2; *quoquo* xiv. 2. 17; *quo in loco cunque* xi. 7. 3; *in loco* per augurem *constituto* xiv. 7. 7; *locum in quo* ii. 23. 8, x. 15. 24, xv. 22. 8, xiii. 31. 14; *his* xvi. 19. 19, xviii. 10. 3; *illis* vii. 3. 1; *isdem* iv. 1. 23, v. 2. 5; *multis* i. 15 in lemm., ii. 8. 9; *publicis* ii. 2. 9; *non paucis* xx. 6. 3; *iniquis* xvii. 21. 36; *diversis* xiii. 21. 3, xvii. 21. 1; *in locis Italiae silvestribus* xv. 16. 2; *in locis solis* ix. 9. 14; *in locis tectis* x. 15. 20; *loca in quibus* ii. 20. 1, ii. 20. 8, vii. 6. 8, xvi. 11. 5; *quibusdam* xvii. 9. 2.

In principio does duty for the simple *principio* ii. 12. 2 tenuit nos gravis quaedam in principio admiratio. The second stage of the narrative is marked by *tum* § 3. Cf. § 4 in principio coercendae seditioni impares; xvii. 20. 4. For the simple *principio* see xvii. 10. 11. So *primo* xix. 1. 19, but *in primo* xvi. 8. 2. See Draeg. i. 532, and Weissenborn on Livy xxxix. 31. 2.

Praestare in Cicero and Caesar is constructed with the dative, in Nepos, Livy, and Quintilian now with the dative, now with the accusative. Gellius goes far beyond these constructions in xviii. 3. 6 elegit virum fortitudine atque iustitia *praeter alios praestantem*. Elsewhere we find the dative, xx. 5. 8, or the accusative xiii. 5. 3, xix. 12. 1. See Wilkins on Cicero *De Orat.* ii. 5.

It has already been hinted that Gellius' fondness for prepositions leads him to repeat them where they are not strictly necessary, and where no ambiguity would result from their omission. Compare i. 3. 8 contra legem contraque ius; i. 3. 9 contra ius contrave morem; x. 3. 7 contra ius contraque leges; xiv. 1. 1 de motu deque positu stellarum; xv. 3. 2 verba haec *aufugio* et *aufero* composita quidem esse ex praepositione *ab* et ex verbis *fugio* et *fero* (but § 4 compositum

ex *ab* praepositione et verbo *aestumo*); vi. 19. 6 iuravit palam in amicitiam inque gratiam se cum P. Africano non redisse; xiii. 23. 16 praeter Plautum praeterque Gellium; xx. 1. 22 pro . . . et pro . . . ac pro . . . proque. For other examples, see xvi. 5. 12 *ante*; xvi. 13. 2 *a*; ii. 15 in lemm., ix. 7. 1, xi. 3. 1, xi. 16. 7, xi. 18. 17 *ad*; xviii. 7. 8 *apud*; xii. 5. 4 *contra contraque*; ii. 8. 7, x. 22. 24, xiii. 25. 11, xv. 9 in lemm. *cum*; i. 15. 1, xiv. 1. 24, xiv. 2. 11, xv. 12 in lemm., xviii. 6. 5 *de ac de*; xii. 5. 6 *de atque de*; vi. 3. 45, vii. 8 in lemm., xv. 11. 1, xviii. 5. 5 *de et de*: xi. 5. in lemm. *de . . . deque . . . deque*; i. 21. 2 *ex atque ex*; iv. 11. 7 *e et ex*; xiii. 17. 4 *ex et ex*; praef. 16, i. 16. 6, ii. 28. 2, v. 2. 4, vi. 1. 3, xii. 1. 18, xiii. 21. 16, xvii. 21. 32 *in atque in*; i. 26. 3, vii. 2. 8, 13, vii. 13. 9, x. 11. 3, xi. 1. 7, xiii. 13. 1, xviii. 5. 1, xviii. 10. 8, 10 *in et in*; i. 17. 1 *per*; vi. 3. 18 *pro ac pro*; xi. 1. 2, xiii. 21. 19 *pro proque*; xviii. 7. 5 *pro et pro et pro* (bis). Numerous¹ as these examples are, they are yet in a decided minority when compared with the cases where the repetition is necessary, or where the preposition governs two or more nouns.

It may be remarked here that Gellius reveals a liking for unusual prepositional compounds. Some he seems to have borrowed from the archaic writers; *e.g.*, *condignus*, *condigne*, *commoliri*, *complacere*, *condormiscere*, *consiliscere*, *demulcere*, *demutare*. Others again are apparently *ἀπαξ εἰρημένα*: *commurmuratio*, *condecere* (xiv. 4. 1), *confabricari*, *conflaccescere*, *congerminare*, *contemporaneus*, *deculpatus*, *dehonestus*, *devenustare*, *devergentia*, *exsordescere*, *incavillari*, *irrobora-scere*, *perinconsequens*, *praemandere*, *praemoderans*, *praenimis*, *praerancidus*, *praetermonstrare*, *subargutulus*, *subsecundarius*. A third class includes words which are voces Gellianae, or which were coined by him, and reappear in the pages of later authors. Here belong *compavescere*, *congelascere*, *consarcinare*, *convallare*, *convelare*, *convexare*, *convexio*, *obnubilare*, *praelinere*, *praeministrare*, *praevincire*, *subobscurare*.

¹ No attempt has been made here to give an exhaustive list. It will be instructive to compare our author's practice with that of Tacitus, who goes to the other extreme (see Gudeman on *Dialogus* c. 10 l. 25), or with that of his favorite Cato Censor, as laid down by Elmer, *Amer. Journ. Philol.* VIII. 303.

I pass now to the third point which I had proposed to consider in this division of my subject. Not infrequently for a non-prepositional construction Gellius substitutes a prepositional phrase, which, while not always in itself obnoxious to criticism, is yet less common than the construction which it supplants. Thus *alienus* is constructed with *ex* xix. 7. 13, with *ab* i. 11. 18, xi. 8. 3, xv. 21. 1, xviii. 10. 8, xx. 10. 4, never with a simple case. For Cicero's practice, see Reid on Cic. *Acad. Pr.* ii. 25. *Nubere* is followed by *apud* i. 23. 8 (contrast the dative twice in § 10), by *cum* vi. 1. 2. *In* and *inter* are somewhat freely used with the gerund and gerundive: iii. 1. 4 *longe iam diu in eo ipse quaerendo fui*; iii. 7. 12 *Hostes quorsum ire pergant, in exspectando sunt*; xi. 5. 3 *nihil enim decernunt . . . sed in quaerendo semper considerandoque sunt*; xi. 16. 6 *cum diutule tacitus in cogitando fuissim*; xiii. 31. 9 *Pueri in ludo rudes . . . non hi magis in legendo deridiculi fuissent*. Draeger 2. 851 would regard this combination as archaic. For *inter* with the gerund, see below, p. 25. Compare also vii. 7. 5 *pecuniam emeruerat ex eo quaestu uberem*; xiv. 1. 2 *cibum quaestumque ex mendaciis captantes*; iii. 11, 3 *Varro . . . dicit . . . id ex epigrammate ostendi* (but abl. alone iii. 2. 7, iv. 3. 3, ii. 27. 5); iii. 11. 4 *argumentis utitur per quae ostendi putat*; ii. 30. 6 *quod dicimus ex . . . Homericis versibus . . . adminiculiari potest*; xiv. 2. 1 *ex ipsa lege Iulia et ex Sabini . . . commentariis commoniti et adminiculati sumus*; iv. 7. 4 *tertia syllaba de Hannibalis nomine*; iv. 17. 7 *secunda littera in his verbis*, and similar phrases at xiii. 23. 17, xiii. 26 in lemm., xvii. 3. 5, xvi. 14. 4.

After what has been said, it certainly seems odd to meet a construction, in which, contrary to the general practice, a preposition is omitted, yet such there are: ii. 29. 7 *fac amicos eas*. *Infitias ire* occurs several times, always with a negative: ii. 26. 7, iv. 18. 6, vi. 7. 8, x. 19. 1, xii. 2. 1, xvi. 19. 22, xix. 8. 5. This phrase had already been used in prose by Nepos and Livy: see Weissenborn on Livy vi. 40. 4, and Draeg. 1. 395. In iv. 6. 7 *ante sacrificia sollemnia pridie*, he treats *pridie* as an adverb, though even in the best

writers it is a quasi-preposition with the accusative. *Ex* is omitted, contrary to his own custom elsewhere, at iii. 15. 1 Polycritam nobilem feminam *Naxo insula*: see below, p. 22, and Draeger I. 498; the same preposition is omitted in *redeuntes Graecia* xvi. 6. 1 (Draeger I. 497).

II.

I proceed now to a consideration of those points in the use of the individual prepositions which seem especially worthy of notice.

A¹ seems to bear the sense of "after" xi. 7. 7 Alter quoque *a lectionibus* id genus paucis apirocalus = "another ignoramus, after (fresh from) a few readings of that sort." See Weiss. on Livy xxxvii. 32. 12; Peterson on Quint. x. 5. 17; Furneaux on Tac. *Ann.* i. 19. 4; Draeg. I. 623. 6. **Ab** has causal meaning xv. 31. 1 Demetrius . . . cui a peritia disciplinae faciendi obsidii machinarumque ad capienda oppida repertarum cognomentum *πολιορκητής* fuit. Draeg. I. 623, 7; Kühnast *Liv. Synt.* p. 359; Schmalz § 136. **Ab** is coupled with *integer* iii. 5. 1 incorruptus et a stupro integer. Add to Draeg. I. 620, Livy ix. 41. 8, xxxviii. 14. 6; Seneca *De Ira* i. 18. 3; Tac. *Ann.* xv. 52. *Otium a* is found at praef. 23, v. 21. 6, xi. 3. 1, xvi. 10. 1, xix. 8. 1; compare Cic. *De Off.* iii. 2; Ter. *Heaut.* 75; so *vacatio a* i. 12. 7 (cf. Livy xxiii. 32. 15); *vacuus a* ii. 23. 19; *tranquillus a* ii. 30. 3; *tutus a* v. 14. 17; *diverse a* vi. 17. 9.

Instead of the instrumental ablative we find at times *a* or *ab* after the passive, especially when a certain degree of personification is present. Our author's ventures in this regard, however, can easily be illustrated from earlier writers.² Compare ii. 6. 2 a belua immanissima rapti laniatique; ii. 30. 9 ab aquilonibus . . . fluctus excitatos; *ibid.* ab austris . . . (fluctus) propelli; x. 12. 2 accipitrem . . . a chamaeleonte . . . detrahi; xii. 5. 8 voluptati a natura conciliatus; § 9 non victi

¹ The form *abs* is several times preserved, in the formula *abs te* ii. 26. 8, xv. 13. 1 (quater) and oddly in *abs re* xi. 1. 6, xviii. 14. 6.

² Draeger I, 548.

nec oppressi a dolore ; xv. 22. 5 a cerva sese monitum prae-dicabat ; iii. 1. 3 animum virilem ab ea (= avaritia) effeminiari dixit. Here, as elsewhere, Gellius is inconsistent, for in precisely similar connections the preposition is not expressed, as in vii. 1. 1 neque res humanae (videntur) providentia gubernari ; iv. 20. 9 ; x. 6. 2 ; xii. 13. 18.

Absque = (1) *sine*, ii. 2. 7 *Absque praeiudicio* . . . tu interea sede, dum inspicimus quaerimusque, utrum conveniat tene potius sedere, qui pater es, an filium, qui magistratus est. Weiss¹ renders : "Ohne etwa die Absicht zu haben . . . dieser hohen Würde irgendwie Eintrag zu thun etc." (2) = *praeter* "with the exception of," xiii. 19. 4 eundem esse ver-sum *a. paucis syllabis*. (3) A true Plautine usage appears ii. 26. 20 *a. te uno* forsitan lingua profecto Graeca longe ante-isset. For full discussions of this preposition, see Draeger i. 638 ; Brix-Niemeyer on Plaut. *Trin.* 832 ; Dziatsko on Ter. *Phorm.* 188 ; Schmalz § 147 ; Jordan, *Kritische Beiträge*, pp. 308-314 ; Praun in Wölfflin's *Archiv* vi. 197-212.

Ad. 1) From the base-meaning of motion towards a person or place the idea of hostility is readily developed, so that *ad* bears a meaning akin to that of *contra*, *adversus*, or *in*. See Draeg. i. 576 ; Weiss. on Livy i. 5. 7. Compare in Gellius i. 11. 9 *ad hostem* itur ; xvi. 11. 6 *uti armis sumptis ad Aus-trum*, quasi *ad hostem*, iure belli res petitum proficiscerentur ; xvii. 21. 33 (bis) ; xviii. 4. 1 *dissimulationis qua ad Sophistas utebatur* ; perhaps also ii. 2. 1 *exercitia corporis ad fortuitas patientiae vices firmandi*, and xv. 22. 2 *mentiebatur ad mili-tes*. For this last phrase compare Plaut. *Aul.* 690 *Egone ut te adversum mentiar* ; *Poen.* i. 2. 188 *mendax advorsum*. 2) In xii. 13. 20 *ad* has lost all idea of motion and apparently equals *in* with the ablative : *Sed si ex una tantum parte orbis oceanus foret, tum quae terra ad eam partem foret, citra oce-anum dici posset*. 3) In certain phrases, mostly technical, *ad* = *apud*, or *coram* "in the presence of" : *orationem dicere ad populum* i. 6 in lemm. and § 1 ; *orat. habere ad p.* xv. 12. 1 ; *oratione qua usus est ad milites* i. 23. 1 ; *verba facere ad*

¹ Fritz Weiss, in his translation of Gellius, 2 vols., Leipzig, 1875, 76.

populum vi. 3. 3, xi. 9. 1, xiii. 16. 3; sententia . . . ad equites dicta xvi. 1. in lemm. (cf. *apud* § 3); ad populum dicere xi. 1. 7; diem dicere ad populum iii. 4. 1, iv. 14. 3; accusare ad p. iv. 18. 3. 4) Two temporal expressions may be noted: *ad extremum* vi. 11. 5; *ad postremum* ii. 29. 14, iii. 16. 20, xiv. 1. 27. 5) The modal *ad* (for which see in general Draeger I. 580. 6) appears in several collocations: (a) *ad hunc modum* i. 4. 8; *ad hunc ferme modum* x. 1. 7, xiv. 4. 2, xviii. 10. 8 (see Schmalz p. 441); (b) *ad hoc exemplum* xviii. 13. 5; *ad hanc sententiam* iii. 16. 19, xiii. 4. 2, xx. 5. 9; *ad hanc ferme sententiam* iii. 7. 2, vii. 2. 1, ix. 1. 7, ix. 3. 5, xiii. 28. 3, xiv. 1. 2; (c) *ad instar* xx. 1. 39 (see Wölfflin, *Archiv* 2, 592); (d) *ad vicem* ii. 15. 1 (maiores natu a minoribus colebantur ad deum prope et parentum vicem); (e) *ad amussim* i. 4. 1, xx. 1. 34; (f) in expressions of comparison or ratio: xviii. 14. 4 Est autem 'hemiolios' qui numerum aliquem totum in sese habet dimidiumque eius, ut tres ad duo, quindecim ad decem, triginta ad viginti. Compare § 5. 6) *Ad* with its case is freely attached to adjectives: i. 7. 20 Illud . . . iucundius ad aurem completiusque, insuavius hoc imperfectiusque est; vi. 20. 2 melius suaviusque ad aures; xiii. 21. 20 subtilius ad aurem molliusque; xvii. 15. 7 his (sagittis) ictae, exanimatae ferae teneriores ad epulas fiant; xix. 9. 1 Adulescens . . . ad rem musicam facili ingenio ac lubenti; praef. 16 vescae ad . . . frigidae ad.

Adusque twice has prepositional value: ii. 24. 15 a trecentis sestertiis *adusque duo sestertia*; xv. 11. 2 vini lubidine *adusque ludibria* ebriosus. Draeger I. 598.

Adversus, adversum. The forms of this preposition are used indifferently by Gellius: compare xvii. 15 in lemm. with xvii. 15. 1, xiv. 1. 27 with xvii. 1. in lemm., xiv. 1 in lemm. with xiv. 1. 1. The meaning is nearly always "against," and there is present generally a notion of hostility, of combat, whether the combat be the physical contest of war, or the less dangerous conflicts of wordy disputants. To the first class belong ix. 13. 20 *bello a. Latinos* cum esset consul; xvii. 21. 40, 46 *bellum a. Poenos*; vi. 3. 3 *regem a. populum Romanum* adiutarent; iii. 7, 13 mittit *a. illos* imperator.

Akin to these passages are figurative uses like the following :
 iii. 6. 2 Si . . . super palmae arboris lignum magna pondera imponas . . . *adversus pondus resurgit et sursum nititur* ;
 ii. 22. 12 is (ventus) *adversus aquilonem* flat (so twice again in same paragraph ; compare *exadversum* in § 22) ; vi. 12. 2 ; xv. 2. 8 ; xii. 5. 2. To the second class belong v. 10. 3 ; vii. 8. 6 ; vi. 3. 51 ; vii. 1 in lemm. Quem in modum responderit Chrysippus *adversum eos* (the personal dative occurs i. 14. 2, iii. 7. 8, vi. 2. 12) ; vii. 11. 1 ; viii. 14 in lemm. *altercatio a. quendam* ; x. 1. 5 ; x. 19. 3 ; xiv. 1. 1 *disserere adversum* ; xiv. 1. 27, xvii. 1 in lemm. *dicere adversus* ; xiv. 1. 30 ; xvii. 11 in lemm. ; xvii. 15 in lemm. and § 1 *scribere adversus*. In i. 13. 5 tum posse *adversum mandata fieri* censuerunt, the idea of strife is perhaps least plainly present. In *Non igitur simus adversum deos ingrati* iv. 18. 3, *adversum* = *erga*.

Apud indicates 1) nearness to a thing or place : apud mensam ix. 9. 4 ; apud eandem mensam xii. 8. 2 ; apud mensam Favorini ii. 22. 1 ; Favorinus . . . apud mensam suam . . . denarravit, *ibid.* § 27 ; apud mensam Tauri xvii. 8 in lemm. ; apud cenam Favorini iii. 19. 1 ; apud eius lecti fulcrum x. 15. 14 (it should be noted that this chapter is largely borrowed, probably from Fabius Pictor) ; apud duo ista foramina xvii. 11. 4 ; apud tribunalia i. 22. 2 ; apud Mausoli sepulcrum x. 18 in lemm. ; Pisis apud Iovem Olympium i. 1. 2 ; apud fanum Carmentis xviii. 7. 2 ; apud orientum occidentemque ii. 22. 18 ; apud eandem caeli plagam ix. 4. 6. (Just above in the same paragraph he writes *sub eadem regione caeli* ; *sub* also xiv. 1. 8). Here too we must include xiv. 1. 3 Si vitae mortisque hominum rerumque humanarum omnium tempus et ratio et causa in caelo et *apud stellas* foret, where the meaning seems to be "if the time etc. were lodged in, were under the control of." Four times *apud* stands with the name of a river : vii. 3. 1, xiv. 1. 9 (bis), xvii. 21. 13 ; with the name of a city (probably = 'near,' not 'in') iii. 15. 4, vi. 8. 2, xvii. 21. §§ 23, 26, 30, 36. Add finally *apud Sirenios scopulos* xvi. 8. 17. Sometimes there is a transfer from the idea of rest or presence *near* a place to that of presence or rest *in* a place, so that *apud* with its case

equals *in* with the ablative. In this matter, however, Gellius has been very temperate, as but a few clear examples can be cited: ix. 4. 9 esse item alia *apud ultimas orientis terras* miracula homines; *ibid.* § 10 gentem esse aiunt *apud extrema Indiae*. In xvi. 10. 11 to which, in illustration of this meaning, reference is made by Draeger (both in his *Hist. Synt.* 1. 586 and *Syntax und Stil des Tacitus* § 82), the phrase *apud rem publicam* may be taken as equivalent to *in re publica* "under a democratic form of government." Perhaps we may add xviii. 3. 1 oratorum qui *apud contiones Atheniensium* floruerunt. A clearer instance is v. 4. 1 *apud Sigillaria*, for which *in Sigillariis* is written ii. 3. 5. For this use in general see Draeger as cited above, and Schmalz § 114.

2) *Apud* very frequently denotes nearness to a person. Various shades of meaning must be distinguished.

a) *In the presence of*, compare *coram*: i. 2. 2 cum essemus *apud eum* ("in his company") in villa; i. 4. 8; i. 6. 5; viii. 3 in lemm.; xi. 7. 3 cum *apud* (before) *praefectum* urbi verba faceret (so xiii. 23. 13); xvi. 1. 3; xvii. 21. 45; xviii. 1. 15.

b) *At the house of*: vii. 13 in lemm.; xi. 13. 1; xv. 17. 1; xvii. 20. 1; iii. 2. 12; v. 5. 1 *apud regem Antiochum*, and similar phrases at viii. 9 in lemm., xvii. 9. 21, xv. 20. 9, xvii. 21. 41. Under this head fall also i. 2. 1 cum *apud magistros* Athenis essemus; xviii. 5. 7 Cumque aliquot eorum, qui aderant, 'quadrupes ecus' *apud suum quisque grammaticum* legisse se dicerent; x. 16. 2 *apud inferos*.

c) In technical phrases, like *apud censores, iudices, consules*, *apud* corresponds to our "in the presence of," "before": i. 5. 3 *apud consilium iudicum*; iv. 20. 6, v. 10. 6, v. 19. 3, vi. 3. 18, 19, vii. 11. 2, xiv. 1. 4, xiv. 2. 8, 14, 17, 21, xv. 28. 3. Draeger 1. 584 marks *iurare apud* as rare: note then ii. 24. 2.

d) With a plural noun, *apud* = *inter*: i. 13. 11; xiv. 3. 9 oritur *apud diversos favisores* . . . contentio; *ibid.* § 11 *apud alios* uter esset exsuperantior certabatur. When combined with a plural noun describing a nation or a class of persons, *apud* calls attention to a custom, or belief, which obtains among such persons. Examples are: *apud Graecos* i. 8. 4; ii. 26. 16; xiii. 23. 19; ii. 15. 2; ii. 19. 4; vi. 18. 1; x. 3. 13 *apud civis Romanos* (=from the

standpoint of); x. 4. 2; xi. 18 in lemm., also §§ 16, 17; xii. 5. 4; xvi. 2 in lemm. Sometimes in virtue of the meaning of particular words, such phrases have a temporal value: vi. 15. 1 *apud veteres*; ii. 15. 1 *apud antiquissimos Romanorum* (compare *antiquitus* in the lemma); ii. 24. 1; iv. 20. 12. e) *Apud* with the name of an author = "in the works of," is extremely common. Slight extensions of this use are to be recognized in the following passages: praef. 18 *apud alium*; xiii. 22. 7 *apud quemquam alium*; i. 7. 18 *apud veteres scriptores*; ii. 20. 4; v. 20. 4 *apud Graecorum idoneos*; x. 26. 5 *apud scriptorem idoneum*; xi. 6. 3; xiii. 25. 18 *apud eundem poetam*; xvii. 2. 9 nec facile id reperias *apud civilium causarum oratores*; xix. 13. 4; xx. 7. 1 *apud Graecos poetas*. Yet side by side with *apud Vergilium* iv. 17, §§ 5, 9, we find in *Vergilio* § 11, and again at xv. 13. 10. f) Certain phrases deserve special notice. *Aput me* (se) *quaerere*,¹ *exquirere* occurs three times in the sense of "to think out for myself": xi. 3. 1 *quaerere nonnumquam aput memet ipsum soleo res eiusmodi*; xii. 6. 3 *Hoc qui nolit diutius aput sese quaerere* ("Wer selbst nicht lange erst bei sich darüber denken will"); xi. 16. 3. *Aput aures* (a Tacitean phrase: see Furneaux on *Ann.* i. 31. 5) may be found at ix. 15. 5. With *apud sensus nostros* xi. 5. 7 we may compare Livy vi. 39. 11 *apud animos*, with Weissenborn's notes: see also Draeger I. 584, 3.²

Circa = *de* "concerning," xi. 14 in lemm. *Sobria et pulcherrima Romuli regis responsio circa vini usum*. On the origin and development of this preposition see Wölfflin, *Archiv* 5. 295; on its meaning here see Gudeman on Tac. *Dial.* 3; Draeger *Syntax und Stil* § 85; Schmalz § 129.

Citra = *sine* is rare, occurring only vii. 14. 4 *citra poenam* (but *sine poena* iv. 12. 1); xii. 12. 1 *res criminosas citra periculum confiteri*. Draeger I. 616.

Clam. In ii. 23. 16 *Ea res clam patrem fuit*, Gellius is probably borrowing from Caecilius. See the whole context. Wölfflin (*Archiv* 7. 278) regards *clam patrem* as an old for-

¹ Compare *mecum quaerere* Cic. ad Att. ix. 11. A 1; *agitare mecum, secum, cum animo*.

² For the prepositional *causa* see below on *gratia*.

mula, a view supported by the citations in Holtze 1. 213, Draeger 1. 665.

Cum with its substantive is frequently used in modal relations, to indicate the manner in which an action is performed or to point out an attendant circumstance, *e.g.*, viii. 1 in lemm. *cum vitio dicere*; xii. 12. 1 *callide et cum astu*; xi. 16. 7 *cum industria et celeritate*; ix. 2. 5 *cum bona venia* dicas mihi; xviii. 1. 9 *cum bona venia* respondeas (but *bona venia*¹ *dic mihi* xvii. 4. 2); xv. 3. 5 *quod sit cum honore multo dictum* P. Nigidii; xvii. 6. 4 *cum pace*² *autem cumque venia* istorum . . . dictum hoc sit; twice with parts of *esse*, iv. 2. 13, vi. 22. 3. For other instances see i. 3. 29, i. 15. 2, i. 17 in lemm., i. 23. 1, ii. 8. 9, ii. 22. 27, iv. 1. 1, iv. 18. 5, v. 2. 4, vi. 22 in lemm. and § 1, ix. 8 in lemm., x. 22. 24, xi. 2. 1, xii. 1. 8, xii. 13. 23, xiii. 11. 4, xiii. 25. 11, xiii. 28. 1. A noteworthy expression is *omnes cum uno*; iii. 7. 16 *Quadringenti omnes cum uno* . . . cadunt. *Ad unum omnis interis* xvi. 11. 8.

Cum stands before the relative, an order which became common after Cicero's time; see Greef in *Philologus* 32, p. 711 sqq. Examples are *cum quo* vi. 1. 2; vi. 3. 2; *cum quibus* xv. 3. 6, xvi. 19. 21. Conversely *quicum* is written iv. 1. 5, on which compare Neue-Wagener 2. 465.

De denotes cause, xvi. 6. 2 *erat enim fessus*³ *atque languens animus de aestu maris*. Compare Lorenz on *fessus de via* Plaut. *Pseud.* 640. Other examples are xii. 1. 8 *nituntur ut fetus quoque ipsi . . . aboriantur ne aequor illud ventris inrugetur ac de gravitate oneris et labore partus fatiscat*; xiii. 22. 1 *Sed si hic vester huiusmodi vestitus de multo iam usu ignoscibilis est*; v. 6. 24 *de levissimis causis*. Twice this preposition follows its case, in the phrase *qua de* xii. 13. 17, xiv. 2. 18. See Wilkins' note on *de quo agitur* Cic. *De Orat.* i. 210; Schmalz § 152, 1.

Erga = "towards," of friendly relations xiii. 4. 3 *ea mulieris scitae atque prudentis erga ferocem filium comitas*, xiii. 17. 1 *benevolentiam erga omnis*, xii. 4 in lemm. *comitas hominis minoris erga amicum superiorem*; in a more general sense,

¹ See Draeger 1. 537.

² Draeger 1. 538.

³ *Defessus* with simple ablative xiv. 5. 1, xvi. 14. 5.

ii. 7. in lemm. De officio erga patres liberorum, xiii. 21. 9 ut mos eius fuit erga indociles.

Ex. 1) In making citations, Gellius frequently uses the local *ex* with a pregnant force, doubtless with a view to brevity, as in i. 6. 7 Hoc quoque aliud ex eadem oratione; ii. 26. 21 verba illa ex annali amoenissima; i. 21. 1 versus istos ex Georgicis Vergilii. Compare also iii. 3. 4, 6, and, as might be expected,¹ the titles of various chapters: i. 6, 7; ii. 7, 23; iii. 18; iv. 15; v. 9; x. 3, 23; xvii. 3. In these passages the prepositional phrase depends directly upon the noun. In i. 7. 20, i. 21. 6, i. 22. 5, ii. 6. 7, iii. 16. 7, v. 13. 5, vi. 10. 2, xi. 2. 2, xv. 1. 7 it is coupled with *esse*. This pregnant force disappears when in similar connections we find *ex* with *commeminsisse*, *eximere*, *exscribere*, *legere*, *ponere*, *apponere*, *sumere*, *subscribere*. 2) The local *ex* also serves to point out the place from which a person hails; compare Aesopus ille e Phrygia ii. 29. 1; e Lesbo Theophrastus xiii. 5. 11; ex insula Creta quispiam xv. 2. 1; Graecus quispiam dives ex Asia xix. 1. 7 (in § 11 divitem illum Asiaticum); Adulescens e terra Asia xix. 9. 1; Aristoteles tradidit (Homerum) ex insula Io (fuisse) iii. 11. 6. Similar are i. 8. 1 Sotion ex Peripatetica disciplina haut sane ignobilis vir fuit; ii. 18. 1 Phaedon . . . ex cohorte illa Socratica fuit; xviii. 13. 7 quodam dialectico ex Platonis diatriba. In the same meaning we find the simple ablative iii. 15. 1 Polycritam nobilem Naxo insula. Such ablatives are rare in post-classical times. See Draeger I. 498. 3) The local *ex* with its substantive denotes the material out of which anything is made, most frequently in dependence on the passive forms of *facere*, as in v. 6. §§ 7, 9, 12, 19, vi. 21 in lemm., x. 12. 9; with *confici* xvii. 9. 2; with *esse* iii. 1. 5 homo ex anima et corpore est, v. 6. 7 Haec (coronae) e lauru erant. In ix. 13. 2 *torquis ex auro* and xv. 1. 4 *aedificatio e ligno*, the prepositional phrase is exactly equivalent to an attributive adjective. See Draeger I. 636. *Constare* = "to consist of" is construed with the ablative xvi. 18. 2, but with *ex* v. 15. 8, xviii. 15. 1, xix. 8. 12;

¹ Brevity is studied everywhere in the lemmata.

consistere takes *ex* iv. 1. 10. For the classical construction with these verbs, see Draeger 1. 556; Munro on Lucr. i. 221. 4) In modal relations *ex* is common, signifying "in accordance with." *E re publica* occurs i. 23. 8, vi. 3. 47, xi. 9. 1. Less common formulas are *ex utilitate* i. 13. 1, and *e re* iv. 14. 5 *eum sibi recipere non fuisse e re sua*, of which the former is found first in the Silver Latin (Draeger 1. 637), the latter is perhaps borrowed from the comic writers: see Lorenz on Plaut. *Pseud.* 247. Mark also xiii. 5. 5 *vinum ait . . . non esse ex valetudine sua*; xvii. 11. 6 *ex salutis usu*; i. 11. 1; ii. 19. 1; iv. 1. 14; iv. 2. 8, 10; iv. 11. 2, 3; v. 10. §§ 8, 10, 14 *ex pacto*; v. 10. §§ 10, 14, ix. 15. 8 *ex sententia* (iudicum); ix. 1. 8; xiii. 8. 2; xiv. 2. 3; xv. 2. 3; xv. 27. 5 *ter*; xvi. 2. 12; xvii. 2. 16; xviii. 3. 4. 5) In a number of passages the idea of source is merged into that of cause (Draeger 1. 637): *ex alia qua causa* ii. 22. 19; *ex contraria causa* iv. 9. 10; *ex quo* = "wherefore" ii. 22. 24, xiii. 23. 5. Add i. 3. 7 *Hanc capio ex eo facto molestiam*; ii. 23. 17 *ex eo vitio graviora*; iv. 14. 3 *vulnus ex eo lapide ostendebat*; xvii. 21. 32 *Philippus ex insidiis occiditur*; ix. 4. 4 *volumina ex diutino situ squalebant*; ii. 28. 3; v. 14 in lemm.; vi. 1. 5; xiii. 13. 2; xiv. 1. 8, 23; xiv. 2. 14; xiv. 3. 10; xv. 4. 3; xv. 20. 9; xvi. 5. 7; xvii. 1. 7; xix. 4. 6; xix. 12. 2. 6) *Ex* with the ablative interchanges with the genitive: iii. 6 in lemm. *lignum ex ea* (*i.e.*, the palm-tree), but § 2 *palmae arboris lignum*; xix. 5. 3 *aquam . . . ex diluta nive*, § 5 *aquam e nive*, but in the lemma and § 3 *nivis aqua*. 7) A strange use of *ex*, as Draeger 1. 638 has pointed out, occurs in the phrase *ex persona* x. 22. §§ 1, 24. For the normal *sub persona* compare § 24, xiii. 23. 11; also *sub historia Gemini Servili* xii. 4. 1. 8) *Ex* seems loosely used for *de* xvii. 9. 22 *capillum ex capite omni . . . deradit*.¹

Exadversum is a preposition with the accusative ii. 22. 22 (*Iapyx*) . . . *videtur e. Eurum flare*. Draeger 1. 595 wrongly refers to vi. 7. 4 as supplying another example. On this preposition see C. Hamp in Wölfflin's *Archiv* 5. 348.

¹ For *ex* and *de* with ablative as substitutes for partitive genitive, see above, p. 9.

Extra with its noun = a predicate adjective iii. 16. 23 *extra fidem esse videri potest*. See below on *ultra*.

Gratia and **Causa**, the prepositional ablatives, may for convenience be treated together. In prose *gratia* is of much the later origin.¹ Gellius writes *gratia* in 59 passages, *causa* in 36. Some of the phrases with *causa* have a technical and formulaic character, as *matrimonii c.* iii. 2. 12, iv. 3. 3; *ignominiae c.* x. 3. 19, x. 8. 1; *notae c.* xvi. 13. 7; *publicae rei c.* xi. 9. 1; *liberum quaerundorum c.* xvii. 21. 44; *furti faciendi c.* xi. 18. 22; *triumviros rei publicae constituendae c. creatos* xiv. 7. 5; *praefectus Latinarum c. creatus* xiv. 8 in lemm. and § 1. *Honoris gratia* has entirely supplanted *honoris causa*, i. 23. 13, iii. 18. 4, iv. 10. 3. Beside *eius rei c.* ii. 28. 2, iv. 1. 20, iv. 6. 2 we find *eius rei g.* xx. 1. 3. Elsewhere we find (a) with dependent noun *gratia* i. 11. 1, iv. 6. 8, iv. 17. 9, vii. 7. 4, ix. 15. 6, xii. 1. 24, xvi. 3. 2, xvi. 6. 2, xvii. 21. 39, 48, xix. 14. 4, *causa* iv. 1. 21, vi. 4. 4, vii. 1. 1, xv. 27. 5, xvii. 5. 1; (b) with gerund *gratia* praef. 17, vi. 14. 9, xvii. 16. 4, vi. 17. 1, vii. 14. 2, xii. 10. 3, xiii. 18. 3, xv. 1. 6, xvii. 9. 22, xvii. 12 in lemm., xvii. 20 in lemm., xix. 8. 1, *causa* iii. 2. 13, x. 23. 1, xv. 6. 4; (c) with a gerundive construction *gratia* i. 9. 10, ii. 2. 1, iv. 1. 11, iv. 6. 6, v. 3. 1, v. 10. 9, v. 14. 21, vi. 3. 25, ix. 2. 10, x. 24. 3, x. 28. 1, xi. 3. 1, xi. 9. 1, xiii. 14. 5, xiii. 25. 8, 27, xiv. 1. 2, xiv. 3. 4, xiv. 5. 1, xv. 28. 5, xvii. 2. 1, xvii. 20. 4, xviii. 3. 3, xviii. 5. 11, xviii. 10. 3, 5, xix. 12. 9, *causa* i. 3. 17, iii. 18. 7, vi. 3. 45, vii. 5. 8, xii. 1. 7, xii. 12. 3, xiii. 25. 9, 19, xv. 27. 1, xvii. 5. 12, xvii. 16. 5, xviii. 10. 8, xx. 1. 40, 42. Both *causa* and *gratia* always follow the dependent construction except once (xiv. 1. 2 *ostentandi g. ingenii*), where *gratia* is inserted between the parts of a gerundive expression. On this order see Wölfflin, *Archiv* I. 174. Sometimes both words appear to have lost all reference to the future, and to signify "on account of, because of," and so to be equivalent to *ob* or *propter*. The cases in point are ii. 28. 1. 2 (too long to quote); iv. 8. 3 *osus eum morum causa fuit*; iv. 3. 2 *uxorem . . . morum gratia carissimam habuit*; v. 3. 4

¹ Wölfflin, *Archiv* I. 169 sqq., Schmalz, p. 430.

virtutis et philosophiae gratia venerandus; ix. 4. 13 *ingenii dignitatisque* g. auctoritate magna praeditus; xvi. 19. 4; i. 24. 1.¹

Inter. An extension of its use in local relations is to be recognized at ix. 4. 5 ea his commentariis aspersi ut qui eos lectitabit ne rudis omnino et ἀνήκοος *inter istiusmodi rerum auditiones* reperiatur; iv. 7. 1 Probus grammaticus *inter suam aetatem* (= inter homines suae aetatis) praestanti scientia fuit. Some temporal phrases may be noted: iii. 2. 8 i. ("during") noctem; iii. 15. 2 i. *illud gaudium* repente mortuus est; xiii. 7. 1 inter (= in the course of) omnem vitam. In x. 18. 3 inter lamenta et manus uxoris sepultus est, there is a strange mixture of temporal and local ideas. (On *inter manus* see Draeger i. 609.) *Inter ipsam philosophi orationem* (= dum philosophus orationem dicit) v. 1. 3 is also temporal. The temporal *inter* is freely joined to the gerund, a construction unknown to classical prose: see Draeger i. 611 and 2. 852. Examples: i. 5. 2 i. agendum; i. 12. 19 i. capiendum ("during the ceremony of induction"); i. 26. 7 i. vapulandum; iii. 1. 1 i. ambulandum; xii. 12. 4 risit satis atque i. ridendum; xiv. 2. 16 i. cognoscendum; xv. 1. 4 i. fabulandum; xv. 2. 5 i. bibendum; xvii. 19. 3 i. clamandum. Note finally *excellere inter* ix. 9. 17.

Intra is used of time i. 9. 4. See Schmalz, p. 445, and correct with his aid Draeger i. 612, where it is said that this use is not found in Cicero or Cæsar.

Iuxta is a preposition (1) in local sense v. 12. 12, vi. 1. 3. Out of the local force springs (2) the meaning of succession or order in rank or time. Under this head fall iv. 9. 1 iuxta M. Varronem doctissimus; v. 13. 2 primum iuxta parentes locum; xvii. 21. 14 iuxta ea tempora. Draeger i. 587; Schmalz § 118.

Ob thrice retains its local meaning: i. 2. 7 atra verborum et argutiarum fuligine ob oculos audientium iacta; v. 21. 4 eas (inauditiunculas) quasi pulverem ob oculos . . . adsperebat; xii. 5. 11 manu alicuius ob oculos . . . repente agitata.

¹ I have reserved the treatment of *in* for another time.

See Draeger 1. 591. 1; Schmalz § 121. Its causal meaning is very common, especially in phrases with *rem* and *causam*: (a) *quam ob rem*, which is (1) interrogative with the subjunctive i. 13. 12, ii. 21. 3, ii. 28. 1, iv. 15. 3, vii. 14 in lemm., ix. 1 in lemm., xiii. 15. 5, (2) relative with the indicative i. 16. 9, xi. 16. 6, xii. 1. 14, xiii. 17. 2, xv. 6. 2, xv. 20. 10; (b) *quam ob causam*, always interrogative (1) with indicative xx. 1. 11, (2) with subjunctive ii. 4. 2, ii. 12. 2, xii. 7 in lemm., xiii. 12. 9, xiii. 14. 4, xiv. 6. 3, xviii. 2. 11, xix. 4. 2, xix. 6. 3, and in the titles of i. 6. ii. 4, iii. 1, 18, v. 17, vi. 4, x. 17, 21, xv. 17, xvi. 6, xix. 1, xx. 3; (c) *ob hanc rem* ii. 28. 3; (d) *ob eam rem*¹ iv. 5 in lemm., vi. 3. 20, xvii. 8. 10; (e) *ob eam causam* ii. 12. 1, ii. 16. 3, ii. 17. 9 (followed by *quoniam*), iii. 18. 4, iii. 19. 4 (followed by *quod*), vi. 19. 2, vii. 5. 5, ix. 2. 11, xvii. 21. 36; (f) *ob hanc causam* iv. 14. 2, ix. 11. 8; (g) *ob eandem causam* ii. 22. 14, iv. 17. 2, xi. 1. 2; (h) *ob similem causam* v. 9. 5. On these phrases see Draeger 1. 592; Wölfflin, *Archiv* 1. 166. For the causal *ob* in other connections, see 1. 5 in lemm., i. 8. 3, i. 23. 13, i. 26. 5, ii. 12. 1, iii. 3. 15, vi. 3. 5, vi. 19. 6, 8, vii. 7. 7, x. 6. 3, x. 8. 3, xii. 8. 2, xiii. 3. 4, xiii. 21. 14, xvii. 6. 2, xviii. 2. 15.

Of *ob* combined with a substantive and past passive participle, a construction introduced by Livy (Wölfflin, *Archiv* 1. 167), there are but two examples vi. 20. in lemm. *ob aquam sibi non permissam*, xx. 1. 19 *si unus ob pecuniam debitam* iudicatus addictusque sit pluribus. With the gerundive, likewise, *ob* is rarely coupled by Gellius, for the only instances quotable are iii. 3. 14 *ob quaerendum victum*; iv. 5. 2 *ob id fulgur piaculis luendum*; and the old formula *ob rem dicendam* xx. 1. 7 (Wölfflin, *Archiv* 1. 168). In *ob equi honores* v. 2. 5, *ob honorem triumphi* v. 6. 5, *ob luxuriae notam* iv. 8. 7, the causal idea practically passes into that of finality.

Per often has instrumental force: (a) with words denoting persons, i. 12. 12 *gratia Papiae illae legis per senatum* fit; v. 19. 1, 2; ii. 12. 4; ii. 28. 3; xiii. 12. 4 *per viatorem* a tribunis plebi vocatus; xiv. 7. 8; xvii. 17. 2; xvii. 21. 36. Occa-

¹ Contrast *ea re* = therefore iv. 1. 13, xx. 8. 3; *ea sive qua alia re* non amici fuerunt xii. 8. 1.

sionally *per* seems to denote the agent, as xiv. 7. 4 ponit . . . *per quos* senatus haberi soleret; *ibid.* § 7 loco *per augurem* constituto. See Schmalz § 135. (b) With words referring to things: iii. 11. 4 argumentis *per quae* ostendi putat; iii. 15 in lemm. *per hominum memorias traditum*; iii. 16. 14 *per hoc vetus proverbium* Varro significat; v. 6. 16, xiii. 1. 5, xvi. 19. 11 *per vim* (but *vi*, iv. 14. 5, xx. 1. 16); xiv. 7. 9 per discessionem . . . aut per singulorum sententias exquisitas (but § 12 aut conquisitis sententiis); xv. 31. 4 per victoriam poteris; iii. 14. 13, ix. 14. 18, xii. 5. 14, xiii. 23. 14 per quod apparet; i. 22. 19 per quod significat; vi. 10. 3 per quod satis dilucet; x. 11. 5 per quod monebat; xii. 13. 24 per quod ostendit; xiii. 21. 5 'urbes' dixit per e litteram (similar phrases with *dicere*, *scribere*, *pronuntiare* ii. 14 in lemm., iv. 17. 7, v. 12. 9, vi. 9 in lemm. and § 2, x. 24. 8, xiii. 21. 4, xiv. 5. 2, 4); i. 11. 10; ii. 12. 5; iii. 18. 2; v. 6. 23; v. 19. 8, 12; vi. 21. 3 bis; x. 7. 2; xiii. 8. 2; xiv. 1. 9; xiv. 1. 29 bis; xiv. 7. 13; xv. 2. 5; xv. 18 in lemm.; xv. 26. 2; xv. 27. 3; xvi. 18. 5; xvii. 5. 5; xix. 2. 1; xix. 12 in lemm. Here too Draeger (I. 604. 4) includes passages like the following: v. 9. 1 cum iam fari *per aetatem* posset, infans erat; xii. 7. 7 quod *per leges* non licuit. *Per sese* is frequently used of things: ii. 7. 18 p. s. neque honesta sunt neque turpia (compare §§ 19, 20); ii. 21. 7 Triones enim p. s. nihil significare aiunt; vi. 3. 47 p. s. honestum est; xvii. 5. 1 ipsa (amicitia) p. s. plena virtutis; xvii. 5. 4 benignitas . . . eum p. s. ipsa delectet; xvii. 6. 11 p. s. evidentia; xvii. 7. 6; xx. 1. 27 non per se 'morbum,' sed 'morbum sonticum.' Contrast xvii. 20. 9 Nihil namque horum ipsum *ex sese* honestum est.¹ *Per* is found also in modal relations: per morem iv. 6. 5; per defectionem dici v. 8. 3, xii. 14. 3; per calumnias vi. 2. 2; vii. 1. 9; vii. 5. 4; ix. 11. 5 per contemptum et superbiam circumspiciens; x. 8. 3 factitatum credo per consuetudinem; x. 3. 2 per iniuriam caesos; vii. 2. 8, xvi. 5. 11, xvi. 6. 10 per naturam (but *natura* xi. 12. 1, xvii.

¹ The instrumental force of *per* (especially in phrase *per quod*) does not become common till post-classical times. Schmalz § 135; Gudeman on Tac. *Dial.* 24. 4.

5. 4); xvii. i. 11 *per* facetias; xviii. 13. 7 *per* contumeliam; xx. i. 15 *per* talionem. In xx. i. 16 *imprudentia* and *per imprudentiam* stand side by side.

Of the causal force of *per* some examples may be cited: iii. i 13 ut *per illam unam* (i.e., avaritiam) neque virtutis neque virium cura adsit; v. 6. 24 milites . . . *per ambitum* . . . coronis donasset; xiv. 7. 2 *per militiae tempora* . . . rerum expers urbanarum fuit; xiv. 7. 9 *per* ambitionem gratiamque; xvi. 8. 5 vocibus utendum fuit quas pati aures *per insolentiam* vix possent; xvii. 5. 13; i. 16. 7; xv. 20. 3 in certamen *per ambiguum aetatem* receptus non est; xvi. 6. 14 'bidentes' appellari scripsit hostias quae *per aetatem* duos dentes altiores habent; xvi. 13. 9 quibus uti iam *per innotitiam* non queunt.

Pro = "on behalf of" is very common. It is found once with the gerundive, a rare construction, ii. 25. 10 *multa pro ἀναλογία tuenda scripsit*. Of *pro* = "instead of, as equivalent to, as" over 90 examples might be cited. A few references must suffice: i. 7. 6, iii. 16. 1, v. 8. 5, vi. 14. 5 *ter*, viii. 4 in lemm., x. 24. 1, xi. 18. 17, xii. 2. 14, xii. 4. 3, xii. 9. 2, xiii. 22. 1, xiv. 1. 11, xv. 22. 2, xviii. 4. 10. Only one passage calls for special notice, to wit xvi. 13. 5 id illis Tiberium *pro ferenda gratia* tribuisse, where we note again the gerundive. Sometimes *pro* with its substantive is equivalent to a predicate accusative or nominative. Compare ii. 23. 15 *pro* virgine habebatur; xx. i. 13 *pro* delectamento habebat; x. 24. 1 *pro* rudi atque indocto despicitur; xiii. 31. 17; xix. 3. 2 *pro* iniquo et inimico ducitur; ii. 29. 19.¹ Of *pro* in modal relations, with meaning "in accordance with" (compare *ex*, *secundum*) few examples can be cited: ii. 10. 2 voluisse . . . aream Capitolinam deprimere ut . . . suggestus *pro fastigii magnitudine* altior fieret; xiii. 14. 2 pomoerium *pro incrementis* reipublicae . . . prolatum est; xiv. 2. 19; xx. i. 9.

Pone = *post* i. 11. 11 qui pone eum loquentem staret. Schmalz § 116.

¹ Draeger i. 643. 4.

Prae in local sense occurs in the archaistic phrase *prae manibus* v. 13. 3 Unum hoc . . . quod prae manibus est ponemus; xix. 8. 6 si liber prae manibus est. See Draeger § 291. 1; Schmalz § 141. For *prae* in expressions of comparison see i. 2. 4 *prae se uno* ceteros omnes . . . rudes esse et agrestes praedicabat; i. 3. 25 tunc quod utile amico est, id *prae illo* quod nobis honestum est fit plenius; iii. 1. 9 omnia prae pecunia; xiv. 1. 33 quae . . . vera dicunt *prae ceteris* quae mentiuntur, pars ea non sit millesima; ii. 27. 5; xiv. 1. 25.

Praeter retains its adverbial force i. 23. 13 Senatus . . . consultum facit uti . . . pueri . . . in curiam ne introeant praeter ille unus Papirius. In its local sense the preposition helps to express a comparison: v. 14. 8 praeter alia omnia leonum immanitas admirationi fuit praeterque omnis ceteros unus; x. 17. 1 virum p. alios venerandum; xiii. 14. 5 p. eas omnis (causas) ipse unam probat; xvii. 1. 3 in quo sibimet ipsi p. cetera esse visi sunt verborum pensitatores subtilissimi; xviii. 4. 1 p. alios doctus; xix. 8. 3 p. alios suae aetatis castissimi; xx. 10. 4 versus insigniter p. alios factos. *Praeter* with its noun = an adjective iv. 9. 12 istiusmodi inclinationa nimium ac p. modum significant. See notes on *extra* and *ultra*.

Procul = *sine*, chiefly in the phrase *procul dubio*, for which see i. 2. 7, i. 3. 25, i. 19. 6, ii. 6. 5 bis, ii. 29. 15 (dubio procul), iii. 7. 6, vi. 3. 24, xii. 13. 7, xiii. 13. 3, xvi. 2. 2, xvii. 6. 6, xx. 6. 13. In xvii. 19. 1 *factis procul, verbis tenuis* is a translation of a saying of Epictetus ἀνευ τοῦ πράττειν, μέχρι τοῦ λέγειν. In other collocations *procul* remains an adverb, e.g., *procul a via* xvi. 5. 3, *procul a seditione* ii. 12. 2.

Propter bears its local meaning "near" xix. 4. 3 p. ignem. The causal *propter* is common: i. 9. 9 bis; ii. 17. 4 p. eam rem (compare *ob eam rem* above, p. 26); iii. 10. 3; iii. 16. 12; iv. 9. 10; v. 11. 5; v. 12. 10 *propter quod* (post-classical); vi. 14. 8; vii. 1. 1; ix. 14. 2; xii. 10. 3; xii. 12. 4; xiii. 26. 5; xvi. 4 in lemm.; xvi. 8. 11 *p. hoc unum*; xvi. 13. 9; xvi. 14. 4; xvii. 8. 10; xvii. 15. 7. As with *ob*, so with *propter* the causal meaning seems occasionally to pass into that of purpose: vii.

14. 4 Tertia ratio vindicandi est . . . cum poenitio *propter exemplum* necessaria est; § 6 Plato . . . duas solas esse poeniendi causas dicit: unam quam primo in loco *p. corrigendum*, alteram, quam in tertio *p. exempli metum* posuimus (compare § 2 Una est causa . . . cum poena adhibetur *castigandi atque emendandi gratia*); § 9 praeterierit poenae sumendae causam *p. tuendam laesi hominis auctoritatem*. See Draeger I. 590.

3. The last citation affords also an example of *propter* with the gerundive, a construction found first in Valerius Maximus, then in the elder Pliny (Schmalz § 120). *Propterea* is extremely common (1) with the value of a demonstrative phrase = *ob eam rem*, ii. 4. 5, iii. 3. 4, 13, iv. 13. 4, iv. 17. 8, iv. 20. 13, vii. 2. 5, xiii. 5. 5, xiv. 2. 25, xviii. 1. 14, xviii. 4. 5, xviii. 10. 8, xix. 3. 2; (2) with the value of a relative phrase = *quam ob rem*, i. 14. 2, ii. 7. 18, ii. 28. 2, ii. 29. 5, iii. 6. 3, iii. 14. 14, iii. 18. 4, and elsewhere 18 times; (3) *propterea* . . . *quia* i. 12. 13, ii. 21. 10, iv. 9. 12; *propterea* . . . *ut* x. 28. 2, xix. 2. 7; *propterea* . . . *ne* i. 25. 18. The frequency with which Gellius employs *propter*, *propterea* is noteworthy from the fact that some of his more immediate predecessors (Tacitus, Florus, Pomponius Mela) hardly use these words at all. See Wölfflin, *Archiv* I. 161 sqq.

Secundum denotes order in rank v. 13. 2 secundum eos proximum locum clientes habere. See on *iuxta* above. Of time we find *secundum ea* xviii. 2. 12 = *postea* of § 11. Most frequent, however, is the meaning "according to," in modal relations (Draeger I. 600. 4): i. 1. 3 s. naturalem membrorum omnium inter se competentiam; i. 17. 4 s. hanc sententiam; iii. 10. 8, xix. 12. 3 s. naturam; iv. 9. 9 s. hanc Sabini interpretationem; xi. 18. 23 s. ea quae supra scripsi; xii. 5 in lemm. s. Stoicorum decreta; xii. 13. 12 s. verbi ipsius rationem; xii. 13. 29; xiii. 21. 22 s. grammaticam legem; xiii. 26. 2 s. id praeceptum Nigidii; xiv. 2. 14 bis; xiv. 5. 3 s. tuam definitionem; xx. 1. 13; xiv. 2. 21 s. eum iudicaretur; v. 10. 10 sin vero s. te iudicatum erit, with which compare *pro te* § 9, *pro me* § 13, and in the opposite sense *contra me* § 13.

Sine with its substantive forms a predicate adjective in three places: iv. 12. 1 non id sine poena fuit; vii. 5. 6 quod

esse utile ac sine vitio videretur; xvii. 16. 4 id tamen sine noxa fuisse. Compare notes on *extra* above, and on *ultra* below.

Subter occurs in x. 15. 15 *subter arborem felicem*, but was probably borrowed by Gellius from Fabius Pictor.

Super with accusative in local meaning is not common: compare however iii. 6. 2 si s. palmae . . . lignum magna pondera imponas; iii. 18. 4 in quo curru sella esset super quam considerent; ix. 11. 7 corvus . . . super galeam tribuni insistit. (2) With ablative = *de* it is extremely common, occurring 34 times in the phrase *super ea re*, 103 times in other combinations. See *American Journal of Philology* xiv. 224; Stolz § 150. *Super* is coupled with *tractare* i. 23. 5 *eam rem super qua tractavissent*. We may compare *tractare de*, cited from Quintilian, Tacitus, and Suetonius. In analogous passages Gellius elsewhere treats *tractare* as transitive: ii. 23. 13 *personae isti quam tractabat*; vi. 7 in lemm. *quaedam non incuriose tractata*.

Tenus occurs twice, first in xvii. 8. 5 *Gūtum Samium ore tenus imprudens* inanem, tanquam si inesset oleum, adfert. Weiss renders, "seiner (Aus-) Rede nach aus Versehen . . . etc." Compare Tacitus *Ann.* xv. 45 *Graeca doctrina ore tenus exercitus* (cited by Wölfflin, *Archiv* i. 420). The other example is xvii. 19. 1 *Epictetum . . . dixisse plerosque istos, qui philosophari viderentur, philosophos esse eiusmodi ἀνευ τοῦ πράττειν, μέχρι τοῦ λέγειν*, id significat, *factis procul, verbis tenus*. See *Archiv* i. 421.

Trans. In xv. 30. 6 Hertz has edited: 'petorritum' enim est non ex Graecia dimidiatum, sed totum [ortum] trans Alpibus. Madvig objected to the words *trans Alpibus*, and proposed to read *non ex Graecia dimidiatum, sed totum Transalpinum*. Hertz (*Vind. Alt. Gell.* p. 71) defends his text, partly by calling attention to Gellius' love of anomalous constructions, partly by pointing out that such a phrase as *trans Curione* (C. I. L. i n. 200, 21), though probably rightly regarded as an instance of the accusative with the loss of final *m*, might well have led Gellius to believe that in old Latin *trans* was constructed with the ablative.¹

¹ It should be noted, however, that Hertz does not pretend to certainty in the reading.

Ultra with a substantive forms an adjectival phrase: vi. 8 in lemm. *res ultra fidem*; x. 12. 3 *aliud ultra humanum fidem*. See Thielmann, *Archiv* 4. 379. *Ultra* appears in an adverbial collocation x. 18. 1 *Artemisia Mausolum virum amasse fertur . . . ultra affectionis humanae fidem*.

APPENDIX.

Draeger (2. 35) maintains that before the time of Livy *que* is not in general joined to monosyllabic prepositions, unless the same preposition has preceded. "Similar remarks regarding Livy as marking the time when *que* began to be attached to the preposition, even when it had not gone before, are made by Ringe, *Zum Sprachgebrauch des Caesar*, p. 19; . . . Kühner, *Ausf. Gr. d. lat. Sprache*, § 113. All these statements are misleading. Ante-classical literature, as Draeger remarks, had not been examined in this connection. The inscriptions show that no such rule can hold, for here *que* is always appended to the preposition, whether monosyllabic or not, and whether repeated or not."¹ It is none the less true that in classical prose a strong tendency is exhibited to avoid joining *que* to an unrepeated monosyllabic preposition. Of such avoidance in Cicero numerous examples might be cited in addition to those given by Draeger 2. 35. Without ever making a systematic search for such examples I have noted the following: *De Off.* i. 4 *in eoque . . . colendo*; i. 11 *ad eamque* (vitam) *degendam*; i. 12 *ob easque causas*; i. 69 *ad otiumque*; iii. 101 *ad eamque*; *Tusc.* v. 57 *in rebusque*. In *Cicero Acad. Post.* 1. 24 the MSS. give: *De natura . . . ita dicebant, ut eam dividerent in res duas, ut altera esset efficiens, altera autem quasi huic se praebens eaque efficeretur aliquid*. Reid (so too Müller independently) reads *ex eaque*, commenting thus: "the correction is certain; cf. *Div.* 2. 89 where one of the best MSS. drops out *ex*. Cicero rarely attaches *que* to the preposition: see Kühner on *Tusc.* 3. 27, and cf. § 38 in *angustumque*." Nepos writes *in foroque*

¹ Professor H. C. Elmer in *Amer. Journ. Phil.* VIII. 302.

Cato 1; *ob eamque causam* Milt. 6, Cim. 1; *in araque* Paus. 4; *in Hispaniamque* Hamil. 4; *in Italiamque* Hann. 3 (but *deque* twice in Lys. 4). In reference to Gellius it may be noted that he, too, occasionally refuses to join *que* to the preposition; compare ii. 12. 1 *in eo tempore in eoque casu*; ii. 16. 3, xvii. 21. 36 *ob eamque causam*; vi. 3. 20, xvii. 8. 10 *ob eamque rem*; xiii. 20. 14 *ex eoque*; xiv. 7. 9 *de rebusque divinis*; xvii. 2. 9 *ex eademque figura*; xvii. 11. 2 *per earumque alteram*; *ibid. ex eoque*. In these 10 instances *ob* occurs 4 times, *ex* 3, *in*, *per*, and *de* each once. But generally *que* is attached to the preposition "whether monosyllabic or not and whether repeated or not." The statistics are as follows: (1) when the preposition is not repeated: *deque* 11 times, *exque* 5, *inque* 7, *perque* 3, *praeque* 1 (total 27); (2) when the same preposition has preceded: *contra* . . . *contraque* 5 times, *cum* . . . *cumque* 2, *de* . . . *deque* 25, *de* . . . *deque* . . . *deque* 2, *ex* . . . *exque* 1, *in* . . . *inque* 6, *per* . . . *perque* 3, *praeter* . . . *praeterque* 2, *pro* . . . *proque* 3, *sine* . . . *sineque* 1, *supra* . . . *ultraque* 1 (total 51). In view of these facts it is surprising to find *in eo tempore in eoque casu* ii. 12. 1, or *eadem in causa eodemque in tempore* xiv. 2. 19.